YES, gentlemen, it is and the weather clerk says it is go-

So do not delay, but call at 319 SEVENTH STREET NORTH-WEST and get one of those cool and comfortable Serge Suits or a thin coat and vest of French Worsted, such of the circumstances of the case as Drap d'Ete, Sicilienne Cloth. Mohair, Calcutta, Seersucker, Pongee, Alpaca, India nel. We have them in ALL shades and colors, of all the different grades that are RELIABLE and can fit any man, no matter what his size or shape, and at the LOWEST possible PRICE consistent with Reliability.

Robinson, Parker & Co.

Summer Garments for Men,

319 7th ST. N. W.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stocks,

To-day's New York stock market quota; tions, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and U. Atlantic building, 190 F street northwest, Correspondents, M. B. Mendham, New York; Chandler, Brown 3

sтосия. Open 2.30 - втоски. Open 2.30

The Chicago Markets. To-day's Chicago grain and provision market quotations, furnished by C. T. Havenner, Rooms 9 and 11, Atlantic Builder, Brown & Co., Chicago,

| New | New | Co., Chresgo. | Whitst. Open Chos | Pulk. | Open Chos | July | 12 90 12 95 | Aug | 12 90 13 95 | Aug | 12 90 15 95 | Aug | 13 90 15

971 272 942 253 942 254 Weshington Stock Exchange,

d 188.

Missetianscons Roula — U. S. Electric Lights Lat. 4°s. 105; U. S. Electric Light int. 6°s. 105; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6°s. 105; W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6°s. 105; W. & G. Couvestille, 6°s. 105; Massedt Hall Ass'e. 8°s. 6°s. 6°s. 6°s. 105; Lat. Mork. 6°s. 105; Mask. Market Co., Lat. Mork. 6°s. 111; Mask. Light Senboard Co., 6°s. C. 1867. —; Wash. Li. Infantry, 18f. 6°s. 1964. 100; Wash. Gas. Light Co., Ser. A. 6°s. 1101; Wash. Gas. Light Co., Ser. A. 6°s. 111]; Wash. Gas. Light Co., Ser. A. 6°s. 112]; Wash. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. Gas. 112; Mast. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. Gas. 112; Mast. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. 112; Mast. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. 112; Mast. Gas. Light Co., Ser. R. 6°s. 112; Mast. Gas. 112; Mast. Gas

National Sank Stocks-Sank of Wesh-Columbia, 1814; Capital, 131; West

and, 1841.

Rullroad Stocks — Washington and scoretown, 500; Metropoliton, 170: Dounder, 70: Capitol and Nouth O Street, 82; Ecklogical and Soldier's Home, 62; orgetown and Tennallytown S(); Bright-of, 04.

and, us.
Lessurance Stock 5 - Frances, 56; FrankLessurance Stock 5 - FrankLessuran lle Insurance Stocks-Real Estate c, 129, Columbia Title, 65, Wathington

ius and Electric Light Stocks-Wurhingon Gas. 47: Georgebown Gas. 48; U. E. Erchie Light, Ed. Triephice Stocks-Fennsylvania, 36; Trischine Stocks-Pennsylvania, 20, bearpuske and Polomac, 74; American

Graphordsone, Dr.

Miscellancols Stocks.—Washington Mashol Co., 181. Washington Brick Machine
Co., 185. Great Falls Ice Co., 200. Built
Blue Paratroma Co., 20. National Safe Depoint, 25. Washington Safe Deposit, 127,
Washington Loan and Trust Co., 81. National Typographic.—Maccontinior.—
Possmatic Gun Carriage, 11. American
Scruthy and Trust Co., 55; Lincoln Hall,
O, Hyglenic Ice Co., 50.

LIEUT.YTURBIDE

TEXT OF THE LETTER FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN IMPRISONED

AND WILL BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

The Case Will Be Watched With Much Interest Here,

ing to STAY hot, too. WHERE LIEUT, YTURBIDE HAS RELATIVES

And is Otherwise Well Known ... The Extraordinary Actions of the

Mexican Government,

In view of the approaching trial of Lieutenant Agustin de Yturbide, of the Seventh Cavalry, Mexican Army, it becomes interesting to know exactly what he is to be tried for, together with

may be available. It appears that, during Lieutenant Yturbide's visit to this country, last winter, a New York paper published what purported to be an interview with him, in which he was made to say a great many unwise and indiscreet Silk, Cheviot or Flan- things. Immediately upon his return to Mexico, at the expiration of his eave, Yturbide, finding that his alleged interview was being widely dis-cussed at home, conceived the idea of

VINDICATING HIMSELF through the medium of a publication in one of the Mexican papers, He ac-cordingly wrote and sent to Et Tiempo of the City of Mexico, which immedi-ately printed it, the following com-munication, which has been translated

for THE CRITIC:

MEXICO, April 23, 1890.

To the Editor of El Tiempo, Victoriano Agneros, Esq., Present:

My DEAR Sin: Since my return from the United States I have noticed that the press of this country has copied the words which a daily paper of that Republic supposes I made use of in a conversation with a reporter of said paper.

This is not the first lime I have been the object of like abuse, and since on other ocsions, no less than on this, ideas have been attributed to me which I am far from entertaining upon the policy and state of this

taining upon the policy and state of this country, I beg that you will grant me the use of the columns of Et Tiempo to make

the following correction.

Owing to the evolutions which it is not necessary to analyze the momerchical trailitions of the country are not revealed by public opinion, and, as I understand from it, any monarchical attempt would bring anarchy with it. The bleas attributed to me are false. I have a name which is avenous mone with ratifoliary

anarchy with it. The bleas attributed to me are false. I have a name which is synonymous with patriotism.

In the supposed interview to which I refer, ideas are attributed to me upon the present and future of the Conservative party. Whatever they may have been, they are necessarily apocryphal; for what is terminated there is no present or future, and the Conservative party to which the country owes so many benefits—the party of Bustamante, Osollo and of Miramon—the party that unfailed is Iguala, the standard of "Tree Garantias"—that party as a beligerent came to an end on "Cerro de las Campanas," and since then has had no part in politics. To discuss whether or not it has representation in Congressis non-sensical nothing has any such representation unless it be by the will of him who commands, a fact which it is now no longer pretended to hide from the Mexicans, but one which is carefully kept from the foreigner. This being one of the proofs of the had faith on the part of the reporter, or the person who inspired him.

There is, however, a party which, according to the words attributed to me, "Is not entirely satisfied with the present state of entirely satisfied.

ting to the words attributed to me, "Is not entirely satisfied with the present state of things in Mexico," and I do not hesitate to believing that it is composed of a great majority of Mexicans—a party to-day, without name, without form, without head, but it may be called to rule the destinies of the

country.

The parfy no longer liberal, no longer that of Tuxtepec, the party which to-day governs, is that which, by its improduct measures, has given origin to the party of

Since the fall of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Telada the exhaustion of civil wars on one band and the other, the policy of "Pau y Pale" (bread and side) of our present governors has established in the country a state of "non-revolution" which is given the name of "passe." Under such circumstance of "passe." Under such circumstances there is onen to the capitalists of es there is open to the expitalists of pe and the North a vast and rish field peculation, and they have sent their and willines to gain interest in our

The country undoubtedly has advanced, but the edvancement has been limited to a small spiner. Some railroads have been built, property has advanced in value, and the tity of Mexico has doubted its population. The nation had a right to expect more, since those benefits are due to the enterprise of the foreigner more than to the action of the government, which has not known how to improve such brilliant opportunities as it has had of late years to advance us on the road to prosperity.

The colonization measures have been either afficulties or made in but faith, Companies have been established undermost energials are made in but faith, Companies have been established undermost energials conditions for the public. The liberty of the highly disables in the raily of every Mexican who professes any, but been opposessed. Immortally, and then are the raily to be a contracted or the professer of the large of every Mexican who professes any, but been opposessed. Immortally, and then are the professer of the second or the professer of the large of every Mexican who professers any, but been opposessed. Immortally and the professers and the professers of the second or the professers and the professers of the second of the professers and the professers of the professer of the professers of the professers of the professe The country undoubtedly has relyanced,

raied "progress".
This attention has caused an adverse rinken to be formed upon the netwal state things in the minds of the Mexicans he are not be selltted by it, and they form

he requests, a is difficult to state with exactness the business which the discontinued of Tux-es will have on the future of our cour-

crote which we have interinged and that concenting our happiness.

thank you beforehand, Mr. Editor, for favor! have ashed at your hands, and i so this opportunity to plane to yeal at provide a provide a special according to the opportunity to plane to year a ir orders as your attentive and humble want.

Accords on Yaunana.

This appeared in All Timepo of the ined his regiment at San Juan Teori-acian and reported for duty. Moss-bile the publication was discussed at Cabinet incetings on the 25th and 25th, and late in the afternoon of the 25th Yustide was ordered under arrest lelegram of the Secretary of War, and by same order was brought under except to the City of Mexico and DECWY ENTO THE MILITARY PRISON

little, but even now—or up to last advices—he is pormitted to communicate with the outside world on Sundays only, and then for a period of but three hours. It is asserted in addition to this, that the

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS ARE SUPER-VISED

by order of the government, and that no accounts giving the facts in the case are allowed to go out over the wires. What strikes the public mind in this country is the extraordinary and discountry is the extraordinary and dis-proportionate severity with which Lieu-tenant Yurbide's offense is being treated. That he has offended is uni-versally acknowledged. Everybody knows that were a subaltern of our Army to write and publish a similar communication, criticizing the Presi-dent the Secretary of Way and the Secretary of Way and the dent, the Secretary of War, and the acts of the Government generally, he would most certainly be ordered under arrest, and, in all probability, court-martialed. But he would not be

THROWN INTO A DUNGEON and kept in solitary confinement after the manner of a condemned murderer. Nor would the officials in authority over him make themselves ridiculous by endeavoring to magnify a bagatelle into the proportions of high treason.

This Yturbide case has attracted a great deal of attention in the United States, and especially HERE AT WASHINGTON, where the young man has many relatives and a host of acquaintances and friends. He is a member of the Metro-

politan Club of this city, a welcome guest at all the best clubs of the East, and a familiar figure at Newport, Lenox, Tuxedo, and other fashionable resorts. Almost the universal opinion in this part of the country is that Yturbide's letter is nothing more than a youthful indiscretion, the utterance of a high-spirited young fellow, who speaks what is in his mind without due consideration of the proprieties. That he intended any wrong, or that his letter indicates a treasonable purpose, does not enter any rational mind; and a great deal of curiosity is felt as to the condition of affairs in Mexico, under which such an estimate of his act is even dreamed of there. His trial is awaited with the utmost interest and the results of that ceremony, taken in connection with the details of his arrest and imprisonment, will have much more to do with this country's opinion of Mexico than the Mexicons themselves are aware of.

PROUD OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Tariff Reform Leaders of Congress Glad They Went.

Emphatic Repudiation of the Action of Pennsylvania Republicans Who Voted for the McKinley Bill, .

Kniklington Disputch in To-day's Philodolphia Econed W. C. P. Breckinridge, William M. Springer, William D. Bynum and Wilism McAdoo returned from the Philadelphia Tariff Reform meetings re-freshed as though by a long vacation.

They all looked better than when they They all looked better than when they went away, and told their friends on The meetings, being fully reported in the morning papers, created a great deal of comment on both sides of both Houses. The Pennsylvania Republicans got a great deal of chailing from their more frivolous colleagues about this emphatic repudiation of their course in allently voting for the Mc-Kinley bill, while the tariff reformers exchanged congratulations on the evi- might, perhaps, state how far working dence it gave of Philadelphia's intelli-

gent appreciation of the situation. ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT Pr. The four orators told everybody that they had never seen greater intelligence or greater enthusiasin anywhere or on subject. Mr. Brockenridge said "The newspapers have not exaggerated either the numbers or the interest of the people. They were quick, suggestive and enthusiastic. Both the business men in the afternoon and the workingmen at night evinced by their questions and comments as the speaking proeccded a remarkable familiarity with the tariff question and the McKiuley It is evident that they have fol owed the matter closely, and it is also evident that they have made up their ninds against that bill. I believe that

by will be heard from in November. TALK OF SNOWING IT UNDER. Mr. Springer said: "If the McKinley ill could be put to rote in the city of biladelphia it would be buried out o cht. No one who saw these great never saw more authorizan, more responstreness, more quickness and aptless in se sing and applying arguments. I never unjoyed any experience more than that visit to Philadelphia."

Mr. Bynum said: "I am exceedingly clad that I went. Just to have seen certaluly in a most hopoful condition ! of Philadelphia, was not so surprised, but was equally delighted.

First Cotton Blooms

bloom toceived here in the last twenty years. Crops throughout the country are doing aplendidly.

A Lake Strampr Burnet. New Your, June 5.—The Woold's Another representative of the labor Toledo special says that the summer unions solded still further testimony to New Your, June 5.- The Boold's Walmore was sighted off that part yesterday, burning. Her crew had so caped in bouls. She carried no passengers. She was valued at \$13,000.

Mrs. Chrysland's Vacation. Boscox, June 5 -Mrs. Cleveland ar-

Naw Yoks, June 3 - Hugh McFarof Santiago Tialteleco. During seren days he was kept in absolute solitary our McDermon, the well known jour than ever before. There never was at one at all. Since that time the rigor of 1 aged 57 years, after a long illustra-

BELLAMY'S IDEAS DISCUSSED BY NATIONALIST CLUB, NO. 1.

PRIVATE VS. PUBLIC LAND-OWNERSHIP

Several Representatives of Labor Express Their Views.

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH POVERTY?

Organized Labor Unconscious of What It is Going to Do" ... A War of Ideas, Co-operative Institutions.

Nationalist Club, No. 1, last evening scussed the question, "Is Nationalism Middle-Class Movement?" the subject coming over from a previous evening, having been the thome of a paper read by Mr. Max Georgil. The discussion was not confined to the limits of the question itself, but took a wide

Mr. Pechin, the president, in announcing the question of the evening. glanced at the methods to be employed in ferwarding the movement.

Mr. Smart thought it a very proper subject for discussion. Is this movement to be like that of the socialists, which identifies itself with the working classes and recognizes a state of war between the employers and employes? Should we sympathize with the workers in this sense? While he was in sympathy with the purposes of

NATIONALISTS AND SOCIALISTS, he was not in favor of war. The working classes are working under the system which now exists, and there was no remedy except through the destruc-tion of that system and its displacement by another and one thoroughly Nationalistic. We want a true idea of property to take the place of the present idea, which is that of private ownership, and that true idea is public owner-ship, and that true idea is public owner-ship. The only way in which we can get this control of property is by a total abolition of the present system. Mr. Steiner thought the answer to the question depended upon the point of view in which it was considered.

No man in comfortable circumstances, who has read "Looking Backward," but asks: "What are you going to do about it?" We are living in a

TRANSITION STATE, the possibilities of which are apparent to comparatively few. Everybody is feeling there is something wrong in our present system. How is it that, with all our resources, there is so much poverty in the world? The present aspect of the industrial world is making an improved to the industrial world is making an improved to the second to the industrial world in making an improved to the second to the industrial world in making an improved to the industrial world in making an improved the second to the industrial world in making the second to the industrial world in making the second to the industrial world in making the second to the industrial world in the second to the se ing an impression upon the people. This transition state indicated a war of medified. There are some things charming in Nationalism. It recog-

INDUSTRY AS THE BASIS OF OUR CIVILS DEATION. and this must be the true basis of the

civilization of the future.

The president (Mr. Peckin), referring to a remark of Mr. Smart, that Nationalists did not co-operate with wage-workers because the latter did not recognize and act upon Nationalist princi-ples, suggested that there were repremen went in this direction. Were they content with the present status, or were they desirous of changes in the direction

of Nationalism.

Mr. Schmkit, vice president of the club, called upon Mr. Spier to respond.

Mr. Spier, in response, said he did not of what it is going on to do. Still, if the movement were to be judged by its platform, he did not think there was any plank of the Nationalists that was not covered by the

ENDINES OF LABOR. The ultimate attack will be the co-operative mode of production: that is, the cooperative commonwealth. The nine-teenth paragraph of the K. of L. platform sought to establish co-operative institutions which should tend to supersons the wage system. We were compalled by the very necessity of the times to go ahead: It was no matter of choice. It was notices to talk on the question as to whether there was was or not, there is war, and there that bill yesterday in Philadelphia could doubt what the scattment of that former stronghold of Protection is.

They were wonderful audiences. I prove now many properties and properties are compelling the work inginen to fight in self-defense, and under this presents. under this pressure labor organizes. The whole world not directly con-nected with labor organizations, sens there is semething wrong, and when a book like Bellamy's is written, like a spack it goes over the whole country, and the Nationalist movement aprings these splendid andionees was an insple ting an immense amount of good. It is notion for our right here. Philadelphia bringing the

PERSONEOU AND PRIOR ROADWRIST. on the tariff question.

All McAdoo, being a near neighbor antural that nathonalists should shrink natural that nathonalists should shrink from sighting for the ways before, yet a peaceful solution was out of the ques-tion. Employers had told bits that they New Onesaws, June 5.—The Piupwne's Greenville, Miss., special says:
The first cotton bloom was received here yesterday at the Greenville Times

the inst four or five years, the men have office from George C. Brosson, Links advanced in every possible way. Li. Washington Place. This is the earliest concluded by saying these could be no of the people, and whom the capitalisi class shall be compared we will have the true to operative common wealth.

the same effect.

Mr. Georgii, while compelled to rethe railroads, telegraphs, etc., or in colentration schemes. These, if our conful, would only delay the progress

the summer there as for some sensons past. The ex-President has branch a by making people content with some thing less than the lower village.

The ex-President has branch a by making people content with some thing less than the true state. He begins the result we are all looking for could only come from a class struggle confinement, being allowed to see no nailst, author and post, died last night, espech of progress that was not the so council one at all. Since that time the rigor of aged 57 years, after a long illness.

classes—the oppressed and the oppressors. There were always a number of men, idealists, who did not look on merely with the calmness of a Homeric god, and for that reason he thought we Nationalists and Socialists must arrive at the conclusion to take part in the struggle which the wage slave class are engaged in to day. Their object is the emancipation of the great bulk of humanity by the emancipation of the workingmen.

Mr. Peters inquired if the speaker

thought the large proportion of the men of the unions were Nationalists in prin-Mr.

Mr. Georgii thought they were, though they might be able fully to define their views. It was impossible to put forth a Nationalist idea in their assembles without its being greeted with applause. He did not think any

movement was made by any class of men. The Socialist movement is a CRYSTALLIZATION OF IDEAS formed in the bosom of the working classes. One great fact is the sense of solidity, not alone among men of the unions, but among all unions. It is true that trade unions were started for a sordid purpose, the question of more pay and less hours, but as they progress they find that in order to gain their points, it was necessary to abandon and ascrifice some immediate benefits. Na-tionalism and Socialism have grown to

such an extent that we see the working-men of Australia sending \$500,000 to the workingmen of London. If that did not involve one of the vital points of Socialism he did not know what did. Mr. Clancey, referring more immediately to the question of the evening, thought that in one sense Nationalism was a middle-class movement, loasmuc was a middle class movement, leastiff as it was pushed by those who occupled a middle social station. They were neither the very rich nor the very poor, the very learned nor the very ignorant, the unco gold nor the very ball in a moval sense and they, appealed to these extremes with a view ting them to co-operate. But in the

NATIONALISM WAS A CLASS MOVEMENT for the benefit of Nationalists as such. there was small foundation for the

Further discussion by Mr. Clancy and others was had and the proceedings were concluded with the adoption of the following resolutions offered by Mr. Max Georgit,

Resolved, That the article of Simon New-romb, entitled "Scap Rubbles of Social lem." Is erroneous in statements and fid arious in conclusions; and
Remirel, That we therefore challenge
Professor Newcomb to a general debate is
egard to this criticle and invite him to call
o his aid such persons as he shall desig-

Resident. That the secretary beinstructed o communicate these resolutions to Pro-

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Gladstone and Dillon Exchange Views on The Irish Situation.

American Cattle-Drovers Slash Each Other With Razors-English and German Claims on Africa,

LONDON, June 5 .- While nine-tenths the members of the House of Commons were witnessing the Derby vesterday. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Gladstone were engaged In an exchange of den Castle. It was Mr. Dillon's first den Castle. It was Mr. Dillon's first visit to the ex Premier, who drew his dillone into a long conversation touch has a powerful liking for, or unhappy to have a powerful liking for, or unhappy a half views on the Irish situation at Hawarin Ireland in recent years and the causes thereof. Mr. Dillon expressed the opinion that the Irish people, who were now radical, had been mostl tories until 1867, when the tide of rad sm set in. Mr. Gladstone inquired of Mr. Dillon as to the general politics sinform of the people of Ireland outside

QUESTION OF HOME BULK, and displayed a surprising degree of anxiety for specific information on that point in his manner of putting his manner of the putting his manner of putting his manner of the putting his manner of p

Mr. Percy Anderson, who recently went to Berlin on a special mission for Lord Salisbury in connection with African matters, and returned unsuccessful, has again taken his departure for Berlin. It is understood that he reopen the African discussion on sturday and endeavor to arrive at a a falle agreement in regard to the respective chains of

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN APRICA. m which effort he will be assisted by Sir William Mackinon, chairman of the Enda Bellet Commission, and Sir Francis De Winten, president of the British East Africa Company.

The Dusseldorf tribunal has revented

he decision of the Cologne Court, in postre a sentence of one month's to prisonment upon the editor of the Cologne Gasette, for libeling the Empress Frederick and revoked the order continue him. This judgment is undered on the ground that the watrant the penalty inflicted.

Two cattle drovers from America Galleghot of New York and William Boston, became involved in a quarrel in an East End restairant last adjut and finally agreed to estile the dispute with the weapons with which they were provided. These

WEATON'S WHEN TRANSING with which the entraged men cut and shashed one another to a frightful way. or the other would inflict a portion The light ended he a draw, both men cherically in the office.

The light ended he a draw, both men cherically in the office.

A Trivial Magnite Leuis to a Shooting. attime. Their woulds are very in ious and may prove fatal. The German farmers have formed a

tioles Baggard and American Book Firster, Lexion, June 5.—Mr. H. Bider Hagand, writing to an American publish is tolorously of his nevel, "Bestellahas helated the black that, it would be july-sto not to sail thereunder, but it

sculd by courterus to preserve the reputation of foreign authors." sir Charles Topper to a Processaher, Loxicon, June 5. -Sir Charles Tup- student Betland Adjudged Insaue. England, will leave for Canada to day the Harvard attident, who stole they to assist in the settlement of the New foundland fisheries trouble by advice building, was yesterday adjudged in sand counsel.

For the Power of Columbia, Carrier Boundland fisheries trouble by advice building, was yesterday adjudged in sand counsel.

For the Power of Columbia, Carrier Boundland fisheries trouble by advice building, was yesterday adjudged in sand counsel.

Stayct sorthwest, the Organ Bankrapt sale. per, Canadian High Commissioner in

OTIS H. RUSSEL

SOME PECULIAR THINGS ABOUT RICHMOND'S POSTMASTER.

ONE OF THE G. O. P.'S LAME DUCKS.

Public Money Used by Him for

Private Purposes,

FOR WHICH CLEVELAND REMOVED HIM.

But Harrison Gave Him His Present Position in the Face of Such a Record.

Otis H. Russell was nominated as Postmaster at Richmond, Va., during the recess of last year. He was confirmed on the 30th day of January, this Mr. Russell is not new to office-

holding. Far from it. He has held office of one kind or another for many years. He has been Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and Collector. His last office previous to the one he now holds was that of Collector of Customs at Richmond. That office, to which he had been appointed by a Republican Administration, he held until in December, 1888, when he was removed for

A GRAVE VIOLATION OF THE LAWS of the United States.

Among his duries at time time was
the custody of the funds set aside for
the public building then being erected
at Richmond. One day two special
sgents of the Treasury, one of whom
is now an Assistant Secretary of the
Treasury, in the line of duty, dropped in on Mr. Russell to make the custom-ary inspection of the public funds in his hands as custodian. They found

UNFAITHFUL TO HIS THUST. He was short about \$800 in his accounts relating to the public building fund. He explained that he had accommodated a friend by leaning him the money. He promised to make it good, and as a matter of fact did make it good within the hour. But the ugly fact remains that he hast

USED THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRI-VATE PURPOSES. The fact that he had excellent credit and was able to borrow the amount without difficulty, or else had loaned it to a man with such credit, alone saved

Mr. Hussell from being a defaulter and presecuted as such. As it was, the agents reported all the facts in the case to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a recommendation to

clemency, because, apparently, it was a first offense. The Secretary refrained from institution A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

but contented himself with promptly dismissing the unfaithful officer from

unassuming, inoffensive kind of men who are not very strongly inclined as a partisan one way or the other. Politi-cally he appears to be very much like the candidate up in the Pine Tree State, who, when cornered and compelled to declare himsett on the Maine law, after hemming and having, finally said:
"Wall, ye see, it's like this: I'm in

There appears, therefore, no particular party reason why Mr. Russell should have been appointed and confirmed in the face of his record, or any why he should be retained now. Yet it is alto-gether likely that, had Mr. Russell not statue to Lee was unveiled, he would

have been permitted to hold his place to pracy. That offerms against TOR "BLOODY SHIRE!" FERLINGf the Republicans is likely to cost him more dearly than if he had looted the

Mr. Hussell's offense is precisely that of every Government defaulter, except that when he was caught he was forturnic enough to be able to replace the abolen money.

Wreck of a Spinniid Roat. MONRAPORES, MINN., June 5 .- A

A Trivial Dispute Leads to a Shooting.

Moreonouse. Ann. Jung 8.—A difficulty occurred hambituness Charlie decreas. A Resolution Sameter from a North enters Some, which gave that considerably more than their considerably more than their considerably more than a Sameter from a North enters of their their majorite and who attached the courses are Sameter Limit to Sameter from a Sameter Limit to Sameter from a said use union to protect the small archesitaries. Confer. a jur bender, and a negro massel against the approximate of the interest William Berner. Coffer shot Barner in the abdomen. The wound is not noted to the abdomen. The wound in section of the state of the abdomen. out of a dispute over a postage stamp.

Bowton, June 3 .- W. J. Holland,

CLEVELAND AND CAMPBELL are the Choice of the Massachusett

Avousts, Mr., June 5 .- Yesterlay the Boston Globe correspondent circu lated among the delegates to the Demoeratic State Convention slips asking several questions, including the following: "Whom do you favor at the present time for President in 1893, your

econd choice; your choice for Vice-President Two hundred and twenty one of the

Two bundred and twenty one of the delegates returned answers showing the following results.

For President: Cleveland, 156; Hill, 28; Carlisle, 5; Whitney, 20. Second choice Cleveland, 34; Hill, 60; Campbell, 9; Carlisle, 16; Whitney, 13; Voorboes, 2; Gray, 2; William L. Putnam, of Maine, 8; Falmer, of Hitnoris, 2; L. P. Mills, 2.

For Vice President: Garserou Campbell, of Ohio, 73; Carlisle, 38; Patnam, 37; C. M. Hisck, 12; Gray, of Ladison, 16; Whitney, 6; Mills, 11; Painner, 11; Senator Hearst, 7; ex-tiovernor Plaisted, 5; Senator Turple, 5; W. E. Russell, 3; Senator Regan, 2; Brockinsidge, 2; Thurman, 4; Bayard, 21; Voorbees, 3; Flower, 1; Hill, 1; E. C. Allen of Maine, 1.

A SILVER BILL ADOPTED

Republicans in House and Senate Agreed Upon the Subject,

thely time Recalcitrant. The Party is Not in Harmony With a Pederal Election Law. To-day's New York Sun contains the

following Washington dispatch concerning yesterday's Republican caucus. The Republicans of the two Houses of Congress seem to have at last got together on the subject of a Silver bill. The result of the House cancus to day. was an agreement upon a bill quite similar in its leading provisions to the measure which had already received the practically unanimous indorse-ment of the Senate Republicans. The leading features of the bill agreed upon in caucus, and which was presented y Major McKinley, are first, the pur-hase of four and one-half million follars' worth of silver per month, secnd, that the certificates farued therefor hall be redeemable in coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. , that they shall be a full legal ender for all debts, public and private; ourth, that the fund now held for the rdemption of national bank notes hall be covered into the Treasury; ifth, that when the value of shall arrive at a parity with gold, free

coinage shall follow.

This measure received the caucus approval, although under considerable pressure and in spite of the

PROTESTS OF SEVERAL MEMBERS. If it succeeds in getting through the House the Senate will undoubtedly change it so as to provide for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of sliver, instend of \$1,500,000 worth, and striking out the provision for the discretionary redemption of the certificates in bullion. Before the meeting of the House caucus to day, the Republican Senators had informally agreed upon a bill which they intended and still intend to pass in the Senate very shortly. They

The present Administration was quick to take up Mr. Russell and appoint him to the chief office in Virginia of another Department. Such an appointment is not commendable, but certainly it is not surprising. The G. O. P., full of plous pretense as it is, has a powerful liking tor, or unhappy knack of hitting upon trys Laure necess.

Mr. Russell is said to be one of those Mr. Russell is said to be one of those the disconting the proclams of solutions of solutions. The surprising the free coinage element. The Senate bill provides for the purchase of four and a half million ounces of silver per month, the certificates issued thorefore that which he carried away contained some papers that will fill in the link of evidence against Eyrand, the strangler of the proches plant to be legal tenders and tedesmable in going, which arrived in New York.

Mr. Russell is said to be one of those the proches are the conference committee.

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The Senate few coinage element. Such and been detailed by Chief Murray of New York to assist him. The little satched which be carried away contained some papers that will fill in the link of evidence and the companion, a man who had been detailed by Chief Murray of New York to assist him. The little satched which be carried away contained some papers that will fill in the link of evidence and the companion, a man who had been detailed by Chief Murray of New York to assist him. The little satched to the conference committee.

On Tuesday the stance of the conference committee.

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On Tuesday the stance of the conference committee. to be legal tenders and redecember to coin. The only Reputdican Senator who opposes this bill is Mr. Morelli, chairman of the Finance Committee, new under arrest at Havanna. Cuba. The two trunks left at the Hotel to carry teach to provide the finance of the Finance Committee.

but it has been decided nevertheless to small satchel, of Paris manufacture, pars it as soon as the sliver Senators which he carried away with him and have finished their series of speeches by some clever detective work it was In the Senate. The Senators have been by some clever descrive work it was notified that the House Republicans will pass their bill within the control of the notified that the House Republicans more. In addition to the Gouffe papers will pass their bill within the next this said that there were also found in the saichel some letters written by ter go to a conference committee of that two Houses.

on the silver question is the ontgrowth of the caucus held at the house of Sena sistant were in Washington, Lena Son. tor Edmunds last Thursday night, at which there was a full attendance. The

which there was a full attendance. The caucus was called for the perpose of deciding upon an order of business, which always means that some patty measure is to be agreed upon, or at hear discussed.

Senator Edmonds and others called attention to the fact that the worker was aligned away and mothing included to his associates to take hold of the work with a vim, as it was necessary to do in order to cancinot the people that Tellege special from Pierre, 8, D. the party intend to emer some or not serve. The handsome new pleasure steambest. Lady Pierre, was those upon the statute books. Assuming the contribution of the late of the price of the city increases the contribution of the late of the price of the city increases the contribution of a late of the price of the city increases the contribution of the late of the price of the city increases the c Tribuse special from Pierre, 8. D. the party intend to emer some of the

Hive and was weeked and sum the 19th instant and the subject of a particular execution has been unwrited and the local test of the 19th instant and the subject of the 19th instant and 19th instant and the 19th instant and 19t

The Letters Feeple Stating Strowed.

New Contrary June 5 - The lettery My State Indicate the people of my State Indicate the Indicate Indicate the Indicate Indic New Contracts. June 6.—The loctery style seem to be gaining ground and any scribbants. If we cannot get a 10 miles was according to the gaining provided and any contingent. They now desire to force a vote as soon as possible. The style is not to people of the South show we appearants of the loctery stributs this into the people of the South show we according to the people of the south should be content to pass been an according to the people of the south should be content to pass been according to the people of the south should be content to pass been according to the people of the south should be content to pass been according to the people of the south should be content to be the people of t out their own salvation. I believe that the heat sentiment of the Northern pro-

THE STRANGLER'S VISIT

EYRAUD, THE NOTED ERENCH CRIMINAL, IN THIS CITY.

PIERRE GAILLARD, THE DETECTIVE,

Finds Important Evidence at the National Hotel.

WHAT A WELL-WORN SATCHEL HELD.

A Report That Eyraud Had Escaped and Strangled His Keepers Causes a Panie in Havana.

It is now positively known that Eyrand, the French strangler, paid Washington a visit while trying to exade detection by the Paris officers who were on his trail in America. The Pinkertons conveyed the information that he was either in Baltimore or Washington at one time, but he could not be located. As the 8:40 train arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot Supday night two gentlemen, one evidently a foreigner, alighted from the platform of one of the New York

steepers. It stead of following the other passengers out through the train shed they lottered awhile and engaged in conversation. They had no baggage, with the exception that one carried an umbrella and cane strapped together. As soon as the crowd had thinned out they walked out of the Sixth street entrance

and went directly across the Avenue to the National Hotel. One of the men, who was evidently acquainted with the city, led the way and the other followed. The former walked up to the window of the pack-age room and found it closed. W. H. Kern, who had just locked up, as he always does at 10 o'ctock or soon after, was asked if he would allow them to

IDENTIFY A SATCHEL that had been left there some time ago, He consented to do so, but after carefully inspecting every place they gave Billy a dollar and took their departure. They went back to the check-room at the B. & P. depot and handed Edward H. Clever a letter authorizing them to claim, without a check, a certain satchel r package fully described in the letter, Ed. looked over a number of dusty old relies and produced one that had been there some time and to which was attached tag No. 87, but the date on which it had been taken in was

missing.
No sooner was the satehol placed on the counter than the foreigner, who by this time became a little excited, and demonstrated that he was a French-man said. "I know it. I know it."

The satchel was given into the posession of the two men, and without even leaving the depot they returned to Paltimore on the 10 o'clock train.

The foreigner referred to was none other than

has informed his colleagues that he will vore ACAINSY THE HILL.

American were recovered but they did not contain, as was expected, the papers belonging to Gouffe. By accident it

r go to a conservar go t GARRIELLE TO ETRACO. drais was looking through the hotel and depot chark rooms in Baltimure.

Crea or Mixing, Miss., John Son Frank Montgernery, for nor years in the coupley of the Wells Pargo Expense Conjunct in Montes, and the United States of the Wells Pargo Expense Conjunct in Montes, and the United States of the Montes of the Misself States of Philip Indianal on Salanday. He was a finite of Philip Might Laborate the Helmort on Salanday. He was a finite of Philip Mightle but his property are at present tring in Blanchford Johnson.

nor Resulting ofter posterior will the testi-nously in the case of Food Miller, from a dead of side West Third wheat talescent May Livele Biolaton, that repeated wide, who was aparents of four-let